

1er CONGRESO DE PERSPECTIVAS AGRÍCOLAS DE LA BOLSA DE CEREALES 3ra CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL SOBRE PROYECCIONES AGROINDUSTRIALES DE LA FUNDACIÓN INAI







OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025: implications for Latin America

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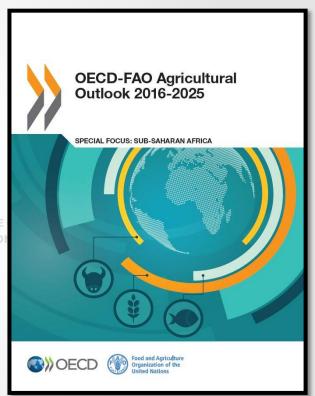


OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook

- Joint OECD-FAO report published annually in June/July
- 10 year horizon
- Model based projection validated through global expert consensus
- Major commodities Conferencia internacional sobre proyección
 Agroindustriales de la fundación inai
- Global coverage
- Special theme chapter 2016: Prospects and challenges in Sub-Saharan African Agriculture

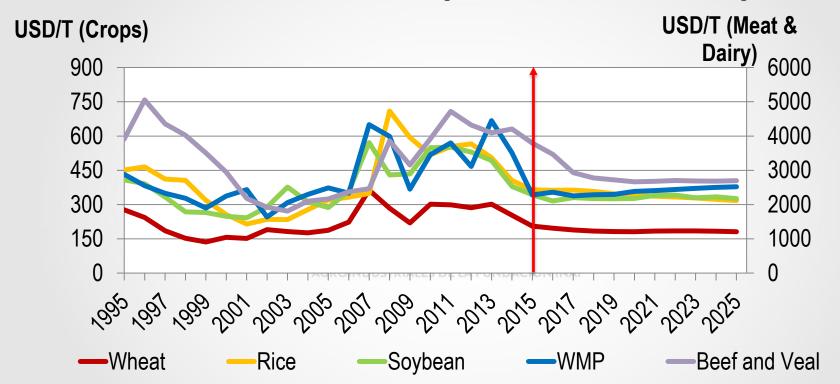








Market fundamentals point to flat real prices

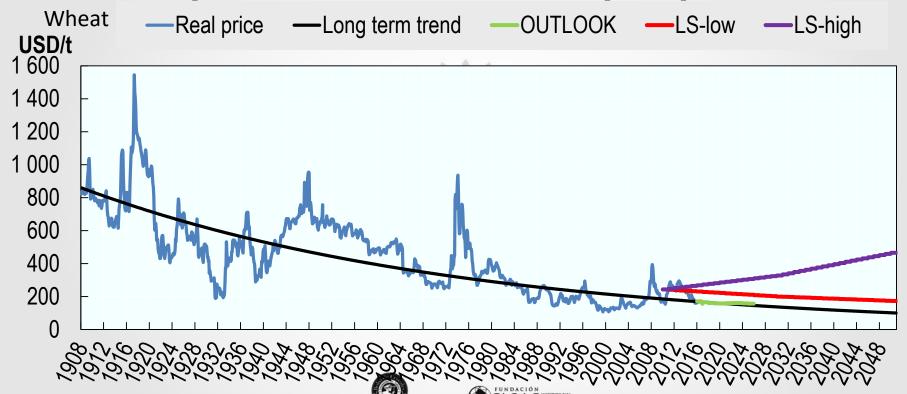








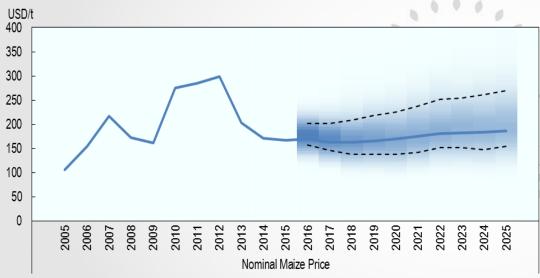
Whether this is a "new normal" depends on the historical perspective





There is a substantial risk of a major price swing in the next ten years

80% probability range for maize price



- Volatility from oil prices, economic growth, exchange rates and yield variations
- Climate change will add to them
- Policy-induced uncertainty not included but will compound volatility
- A crisis more likely when the wrong policies compound volatility







Why price volatility might increase

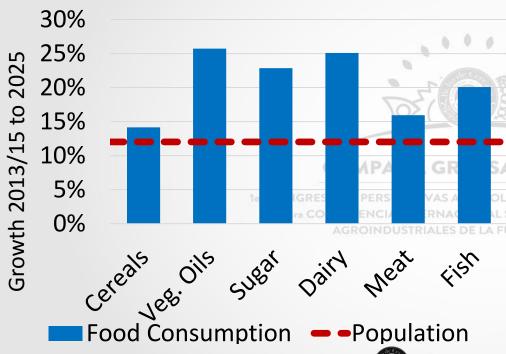
- Climate change
- New production areas have less reliable agronomic conditions
- Biofuel support and mandates LA BOLSA DE CEREALES
- Declining demand elasticities







Projected consumption trends across major food groups



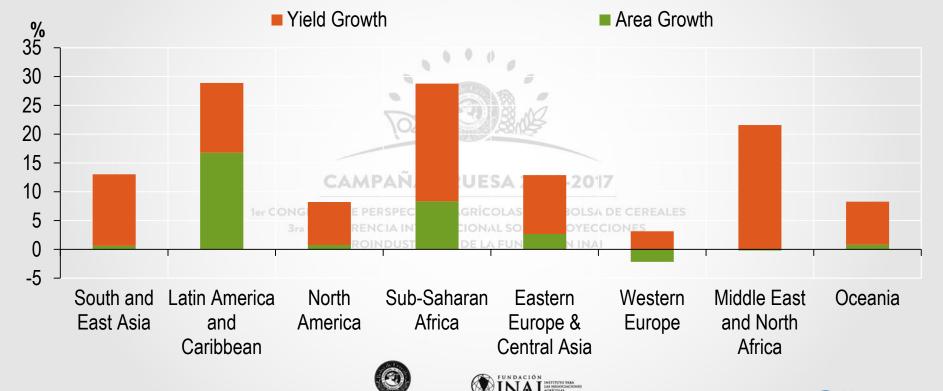
- Strong demand growth for meat, fish and dairy products
- Food consumption of cereals stagnates
 - Shift toward livestock products induces additional need for feed crops, particularly coarse grains and protein meals
- Strong increase in sugar and vegetable oil consumption







Production growth through intensification and efficiency gains, but regional differences





Implications for undernourishment

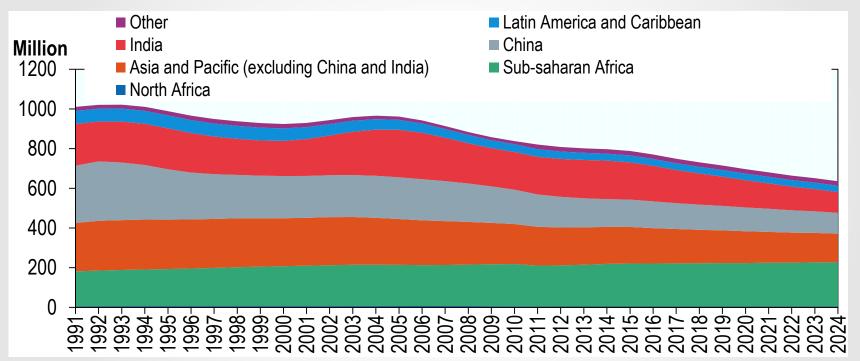
- Global prevalence of undernourishment falls from 11% to 8% over the next ten years
- Undernourishment in Latin America dips below 5%; in Asia and the Pacific it falls from 12% to 8%; while in Sub-Saharan Africa it declines from 23% to 19%
- Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a growing share of the total undernourished
- Faster income growth and improved agricultural productivity growth will accelerate these reductions, but the key is improved access among the poor







Undernourishment to decrease but not in Sub-Saharan Africa, SDG2 not met

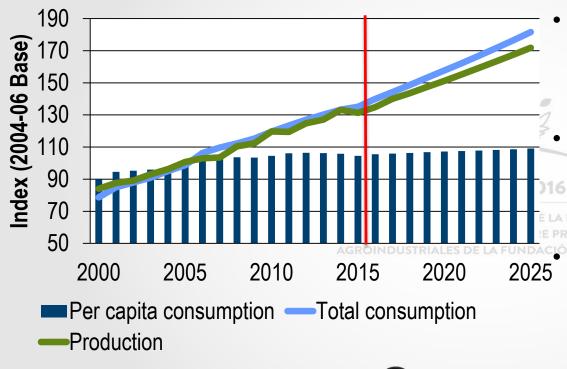








Sub-Saharan Africa: Outlook to 2025



- Total agricultural production is projected to expand by 2.6% p.a., an increasing share will come from improved productivity
- Growth in food demand of more than 3% p.a. expected, driven by population growth, leaving per capita gains modest
- Need for imports is especially high for vegetable oils (50%), poultry meat (36%) and sugar (23%), all with an increasing trend

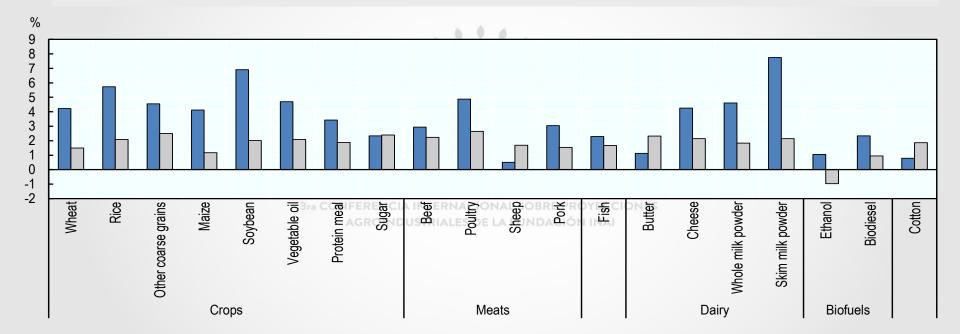






With slowing production and consumption growth, trade will grow more slowly

■ 2006-15 **■** 2016-25

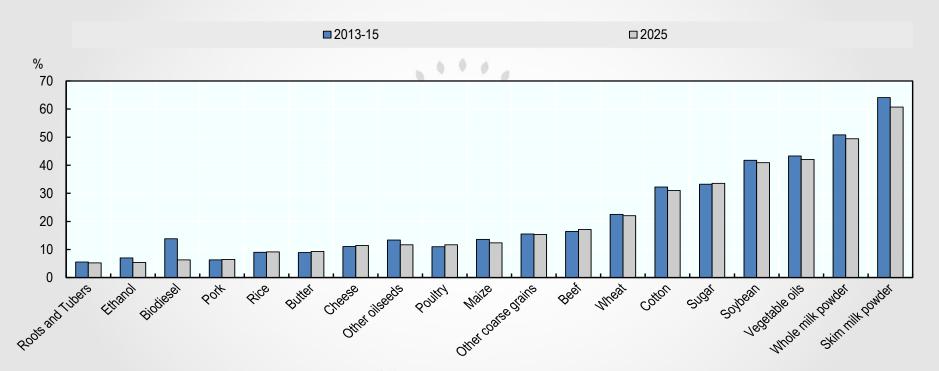








But trade intensity not projected to change much



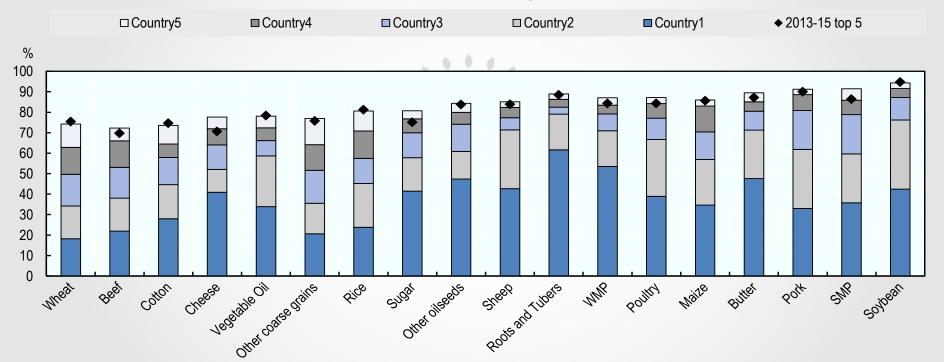






World exports to remain highly concentrated

Shares of top five countries in global exports in 2025



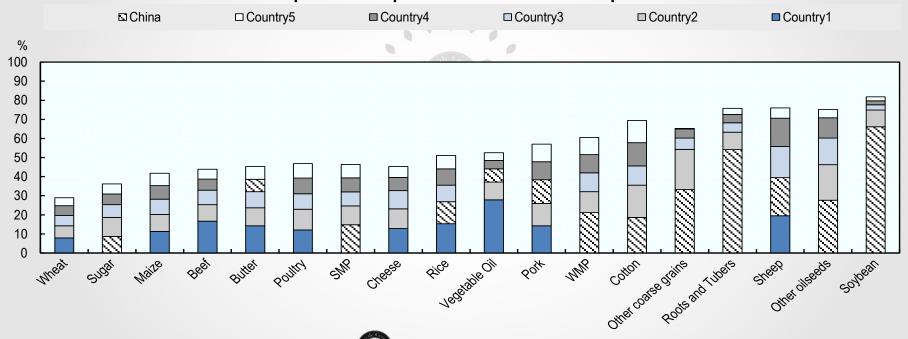






Imports in 2025 more dispersed... but China matters!

Shares of top five importers in world imports in 2025

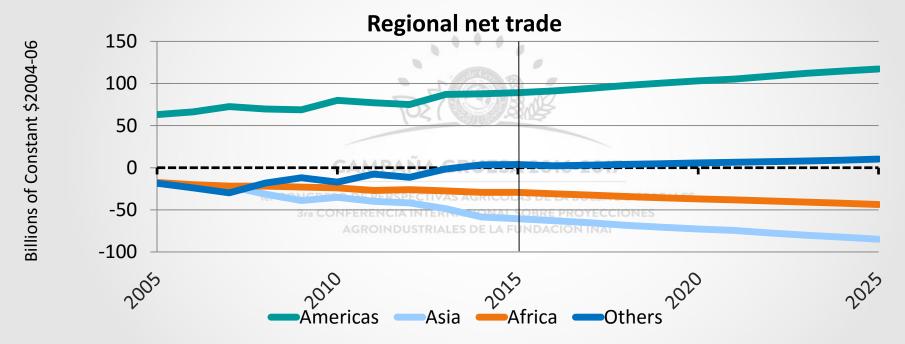








Rising exports from Latin America Increasing imports into Africa and Asia









Highlights of the OECD-FAO Outlook 2016-2025

- Real food prices expected to decline slightly, but remain above levels before 2007-08 food price crisis.
- Changing relative prices:
 - Consumption of staples reaching saturation in many countries
 - Meat and dairy prices increase relative to crops higher incomes and animalprotein demand
 - Coarse grain and oilseed prices increase relative to food staples feed demand
- Calmer markets but a risk of resurgent volatility
- Spread of imports across a large number of countries; concentration of exports among a few key suppliers







Conclusions

- Outlook maps out a "status quo" baseline.
- Outlook confirms that we must do better to meet SDG2 by 2030
- Policy reforms can help agriculture meet national objectives
 - Focus on sustainable productivity growth
 - Managing risks 31-8 conferencia internacional sobre proyecciones

 AGROINDUSTRIALES DE LA FLINDACIÓN INAI
- Those same reforms will contribute to greater food availability and improved global food security







We invite you to visit our website www.agri-outlook.org

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